के हाई कोट्र्स को और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह रिक्वेस्ट की और कई राज्यों ने उसको कार्यान्वित करना आरम्भ कर दिया है। उनमें से एक ऐसी हो जो महिलाओं के ऊपर हो रहे अत्याचारों का स्पीड़ी डिस्पोजल करे।

श्री प्रेम गुप्ता : मैडम, पिछले कुछ सालों से कोर्टो में पेंडिंग केस बढते जा रहे हैं। आप असहाय लोगो को जो लीगल एड दिलवाते हैं उसका क्या फायदा है। तीन-तीन जनरेशन्स से केसेज पेंडिंग चल रहे हैं। मैडम, तीन-तीन जनरेशन्स से। ग्राड फादर के केसेज को ग्राड सन भुगत रहा है। तो आप क्या कोई ऐसा सिस्टम नहीं बना सकते कि इन केसों की डिस्पोजल भी हो। आप कुछ लीगल एड दिलवा रहे हैं, वह ठीक है लेकिन That is not the solution. The problem is somewhere else, तो इस बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री अरूण जेटली : मैडम, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा तो दुर्भाग्य से कुछ केस बहुत अधिक समय तक चलते हैं, इस प्रकार के उदाहरण भी हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को इसका दूसरा पक्ष भी बता दू कि भारत में अन्य देशों की तुलना में अदालतों के सामने मुकदमें डालने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह भी बहुत तेज है। लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ मुकदमें हर साल यहां पर दायर होते हैं, और लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ मुकदमें ही यहां पर डिसपोज आफॅ होते हैं। किसी भी समय पर, दो करोड़ के करीब मुकदमें हैं मैं यह सर्बोर्डिनेट कोट्र्स के बारे में कह रहा हूं, जो अदालतों के सामने पेडिंग रहते हैं। यह जो धारणा है कि न्यायापालिका में कुछ नहीं होता है, जितने लगभग इस्टीट्यूट्स होतै हैं उतने ही डिस्पोज आफ हो जाते हैं और वे दो करोड़ जो अदालत के सामने हर साल किसी भी समय पर दो करोड़ पेंडिंग है वे बदलते रहते हैं। इनका निपटारा करने के लिए कई कदम सरकार ने भी उठाए हैं और न्यायापालिका भी इसको जल्दी से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कई प्रकार से आदेश देती है। मैं उन सब कारणों में नहीं जाता जो कदम हम लोगों ने उठाए हैं। लेकिन यह धारणा भी अब लोगों की बन रही हैं कि अदालतों की सख्या और इस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी एक आदेश दिया है, उसको भी अब बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। क्योंकि राज्यों के ऊपर एक फाइर्नेशियल बर्डन है, उसके ऊपर एक कठिनाई आई हुई हैं लेकिन किसी समय पर उसकी संख्या बढ़ाना ताकि ये जो दो करोड़ बने रहते हैं उनकी पेंडेंसी भी अपने आप में जल्दी समाप्त हो, इसकी आवश्यकता है।

उपसभापति : इस पर विस्तार से डिसकसन हो गया है। वी केन मूव दि सैकेंड क्वेश्चन।

New Zealand-Indo Trade Committee

*282. SHRI B. J. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Zealand-Indo Trade Committee has met in Delhi last October to boost trade in both the countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the meet and how far it would help to boost trade and economy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Eighth Session of the India-New Zealand Joint Trade Committee was held in New Delhi on 13-14 October, 2003.

(b) The two sides discussed a wide range of issues for cooperation in the sectors of education, food processing, information technology, civil aviation, market access and investment. The two sides also exchanged views on regional trade and economic developments. Such interactions at the government level helps in the promotion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. This is a continuing exercise.

SHRI B.J. PANDA: Madam Deputy Chairman, the media reports about this event-India-New Zealand Joint Trade Committee Meeting-in October are all full of optimism about the prospects of trade between the two countries. My question to the hon. Minister relates to India's position versus New Zealand's position in WTO, and whether it is a fact that as a Member of the Cannes Group, New Zealand has opposition that directly opposes India's stance in the WTO and what are the implications of this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, there are two queries in the hon. Member's question. The first is with regard to the optimism. I may mention straightaway that India's bilateral trade with New Zealand is not very high. The total volume of bilateral trade is about 144 million dollars and that really has to be increased. One of the factors that determines the increase is whether our export requirements are able to supplement each other or not. Now through these Joint committees we are trying to make sure that the negotiations go on and we are able to remove some of the barriers in bilateral trade and we can mutually benefit from each other.

As far as the second limb of the question is concerned, the Cairns Group was the Group, which was formed at Cairns, comprising

18 countries and this Group really stands for liberalisation, as far as agriculture is concerned. Now, traditionally, the Indian stand and the stand of the Cairns Group on opening of agriculture have not been in agreement with each other. But, of late, some Members of the Cairns Group have been coordinating actively with India, particularly, the countries from Latin America Such as Brazil and Argentina and South Africa, which are part of G-20, which was formed along with India at Cancun, and on the issue of coordination point between these Members of the Cairns Groups and India has been that we go in and ask for removal of trade distorting subsidies, as far as the developed countries are concerned. On the issue of market access, one of the agreements in G-20 has been to ask for greater market access in developed countries rather than in developing countries. Now, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, which are part of the Cairns Group, which, of course, maintained their separate stance, on the issue of subsidy reduction-our stands are in agreement-are in agreement with us. But in addition to that, they have also been asking, particularly New Zealand, for larger market access, as far as developing countries like India are concerned, in agriculture and that is a position with which India is not in agreement with.

SHRI B.J. PANDA: After this Joint Trade committee meeting in October, the PTI reported that the Indian side wanted reduction in tariffs on textile, clothing and footwear, where there has been reduction of exports to New Zealand in recent times, and apparently the New Zealand representatives clarified that their current tariffs review process would have some positive outcome on this front. Would the hon. Minister clarify whether there is any improvement on this front and where the prospects really are for further improvement?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, Madam, as the hon. Member has rightly said, areas like cotton yarn, fabrics, gems and jewelleries, etc., are the areas of our export basket, as far as New Zealand is concerned. We have been asking for tariff reductions, as far as these areas are concerned. Textiles are of particular interest to us. We have been negotiating the reduction of tariffs with various countries, including New Zealand, because one of our major prospects is that after 1st January, 2005, when the textile quotas are abolished and free trade in garments globally takes shape, India has a lot of aggressive interest, as far as that area is concerned. We are still trying to actively pursue that even before that

date, when the opening takes place, tariffs in those areas, in those markets, which we are intending to target, really come down.

WTO regime for Import of services

*283. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US, UK and other developed countries have curtailed or propose to curtail WTO regime for import of services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far international trade in services is likely to be affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITELY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir, there is no proposal by any country to curtail the World Trade Organisation [WTO] regime for import of services. Negotiations for further liberalisation of trade in services through the request and offer process are presently underway, in accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement on Trade in Services [GATS] and the Doha mandate.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री कालराज मिश्र : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि,"Negotiations for further liberalisation of trade in services through the request and offer process are presently underway". मैं इसमें जानना चाहूंगी कि यह रिक्वेस्ट और ऑफर प्रोसेस किन-किन सैक्टर्स और किन-किन सदस्य देशों में किया गया है? क्या इसमें यूनाडटेड स्टेट्स, यूरोपियन यूनियन के देश तथा अन्य विकसित देश भी शामिल हैं?

श्री अरूण जेटली : उपसभापति जी, जहां तक सर्विसेज का प्रश्न है तो मल्टी लेटरल नेगोसिएशन्स में चार प्रकार की सर्विसेज पर नेगोसिएशन होता है। इन्हें चार मोड कहते हैं। मोड वन, मोडटू, मोड थ्री एण्ड मोड फोर। जहां तक मोड़ वन की बात है, इसमें इलेक्ट्रोनिक ट्रांसमिशन के माध्यम से सर्विसेज मिलती है। आजकल इसका जिक्र होता है। बी.पी. ओज. इसके अंदर शामिल हैं। मोड फोर में मवूमेंट ऑफ नेचुरल पर्सन्स शामिल हैं। जिसमें एक देश से दूसरे देश के लोग सीमा के पार